

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2887

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 49, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " " " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
a per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or
at death if previous—may be secured by
a payment at the rate of:—

£ 7	7	6	(n.b.)	20
8	14	2		25
10	11	2		30
13	4	10		35
17	5	8		40
27	12	6		45

AFTER the Policy has been three years in
force—the Policy-holder will be entitled
to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy
for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured,
as explained in Prospectus, should he wish to
discontinue payment of premiums.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong
932—2 STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.,
Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1891. [514]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1880. [66]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [216]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. £833,333.33

EQUAL TO £833,333.33

RESERVE FUND £18,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LAI SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.

LOU TAU SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1882. [200]

To be Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A T Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX
ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis
Court.

J. M. BASA,

No. 25, Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1891. [593]

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately
occupied by Meers, Russel & Co. The
whole by flats, or single rooms, suitable for
Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1891. [591]

TO LET.

ROOMS in Pedder's Street lately occupied by
Dr. Jordan.

Suitable for offices or Bedrooms.

Apply to CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1891. [595]

TO LET.

N O. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
OFFICES AND CHAMBERS in Connaught's
House, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1891. [595]

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

A N exceedingly comfortable and cool 6
ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,

Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's
Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6
large dwelling rooms with every convenience.
These houses overlook both sides of the island
and are cool, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to

JOHN A. JUPE,
Secretary,

The Austin Arms Hotel,
and

Building Company, Ltd.

38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1891. [36]

TO BE LET.

THE Premises now in our occupation, known
as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's
Road Central.

Rosession from 1st July next.

For further particulars, apply to

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [517]

TO BE LET.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET,

KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-
rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and
Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes £32, a
month.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891. [482]

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprade
& Co.'s Premises.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [49]

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on
to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [710]

TO LET.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY and RESIDENTIAL
HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the
sea level, commanding on the one side a magni-
ficent view of the Harbour with the Malcolms in
the distance, and on the other of hills and moun-
tains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as
far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive
promenades and pleasure grounds, including
three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Pro-
menade alone is nearly an acre in extent.

The Hotel is replete with every accommoda-
tion for Families and Gentlemen.

The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD,
will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and
the Hotel will be conducted upon the best Eng-
lish system. The accommodation comprises a
spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms,
Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and
Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms
each provided with separate Bath-room and
every convenience.

Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors
at Reduced Rates.

For terms apply to the Secretary at the
Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [574]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. OSBORNE begs to announce that this
convenient half-way House on Shauki-
wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View,
and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient Landing Jetty opposite
the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can
be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [736]

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hoté is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in
excellent hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c., of the best
quality only.

A. F. ROZOARIO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [587]

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED

NEW SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS IN PRINTS, ZEPHYRS, MUSLINS, DELAINES,

PONGEE, CAMBRICS,

&c., &c., &c.

European Dress-making on the Premises.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1891. [16]

W. POWELL & CO.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

CRICKET by W. Grace.

Athletics by Griffin.

Crofton's Overland Route of America.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,

L I M I T E D,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

DAKIN'S

LEMON SQUASH.

A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted
with automatic Steam Machinery of the
latest and most approved kind, and
we are well able to compete in
quality with the best
English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the
utmost care and cleanliness are exercised
in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as
heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of
our Customers who prefer to have them to the
ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,
whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties
when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPIILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of Containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTHS.

At "Stolzenfels," Peak, on Thursday morning,
the 9th July, 1891, Mrs. H. Z. JUST. of a son.
At 9, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the 29th
June, the wife of JOHN WILSON, offalson.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN SHAW.

LONDON, July 1st.

Captain E. M. Shaw, C.B., the Chief Officer
of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has resigned.

LADY MACDONALD A PEERESS.

July 2nd.

The widow of Sir J. A. Macdonald, the
Premier of Canada, has been made a Peeress in
recognition of the services rendered to the
country by her late husband.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Times says that England is no party to
the Triple Alliance, and that there is no separate
compact with Italy, but the most cordial friend-
ship and goodwill exists with Germany, Austria
and Italy.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD H. M. S.
"CORDELIA."

July 7th.

During practice on board H. M. S. *Cordelia*,
of the Pacific Squadron, a breech-loader burst
killing six men and wounding thirteen others.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A "COOLIE" in the employ of Messrs. Lane
Crawford & Co. was seen by a Sikh constable
yesterday, about 5.30 p.m. removing a quantity
of coffee beans from the premises, and in answer
to a question candidly admitted that he was
stealing. Mr. Wise to-day sentenced him to one
month at removing shot and turning the crank.

The Chicago fire on October 9th, 1871, was one
of the largest in all history, devastating an area
of three and one-half square miles, and causing
a loss of about \$100,000,000. The great Boston
fire of November, 1872, extended over an area
of sixty-five acres, burning the best merchandise
buildings in the city, and causing a damage of
\$75,000,000, on which there was no insurance
of \$45,000,000.

On the 14th ult. the American ship *Anasac*
was wrecked in Torres Straits, and totally lost.
All on board were saved. She was a full-rigged
ship of 1220 tons, and was conveying 1723 tons
of coals from Newcastle to Java.

An ordinary meeting of the Sanitary Board
was held this afternoon. There were present
the Surveyor-General, the Capt. Supt. of Police,
the Colonial Surgeon, the Registrar-General,
Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Secretary.
The Colonial Secretary forwarded to the Board
the Government Analyst's report for June on the
Tyman and Pak-fu-lam water, and said that as
soon as possible a complete statement as to the
cause and remedy of the whitish appearance
would be supplied. Complaint having been
made of a smoke nuisance it was decided to take
the usual steps. The Board adjourned for a
fortnight.

The Willard Opera Company produced Balfe's
"Bohemian Girl" at the Theatre Royal last
night, to a fair house, considering how often this
opera has been produced here, and how frequently
it has been "hashed" by many of the travelling
companies visiting Hongkong. Musically the
performance was above the average. Both Miss
St. John as *Arlene* and Mr. W. W. Walsh as *Thaddeus*
scored brilliant successes. The other
characters of the cast were but fairly represented,
with the exception of Mr. Wentworth's *Davids-*
hoop, which was not a bad performance, although
he omitted a deal of the "funny business" he is
generally considered to belong to the part and
which rarely fails to fetch. To-night the
Company will reproduce "Boccaccio" which
should draw a good house.

At the Magistracy this afternoon Mr. Wise held
an enquiry into the death of Yung Tsoi, a
cubine of Tsang Ho Tung, a "doctor" at
Shau-ki-wan, who was found dead at his house
on the 5th inst. Tung himself was the first
witness, and was most obstinate in the box,
refusing at first to admit that he knew anything
at all. Then it appeared that he had a quarrel
with the woman on the night of the 4th, and
went out. On his return he found her groaning
and insensible, with signs of opium poisoning.
He administered oil and duck's blood, but she
died early next morning. Another witness, who
lived in the house, was also very anxious to
say nothing and succeeded very fairly. The
"mother" of deceased, who bought her as a
child and sold her to the doctor, was even more
perverse, and lied in answer to every question,
though she had no object to gain even if she
had been believed, and the real truth was suffi-
ciently manifest—that the woman was tired of
her life, and killed herself. Dr. Marques gave
the usual evidence, and a verdict of "opium
poisoning" was returned.

The members of the Institution of Marine
Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong held
their statutory meeting at the rooms, Praya
Central, last night. The President, Mr. D.
Gilles, occupied the chair, and there was
a good attendance. The Chairman expressed
his pleasure at the way the engineers of
the colony had given their support to the
Institution, their numbers being still on the
increase. Societies such as that usually
experienced difficulties at the outset, but he
was glad to see from the Committee's report
that they were in a much better position than
had been anticipated; the number of ordinary
members was 143, hon. associates 5, and visiting
members 25, and they had a credit balance of
\$321. He hoped they would continue to
prosper in the future as they had done in the past
four months, and that at the annual meeting
there would be an even more satisfactory report
presented. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that the
statement of accounts be adopted.—Mr. Crawford
seconded, and it was agreed to.—Mr. Walker,
hon. secretary, stated that the membership would
be considerably increased when one or two
details as to eligibility were settled.—A vote of
thanks to the Chairman having been accorded,
on the motion of Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr.
Wyllie, the proceedings terminated.

THE Troubles of the Missionaries in the north
have of course elicited much sympathy here,
especially among the Chinese. One man entered
a house in Cochrane Street about half-past five
this morning and endeavoured to remove the
joss bodily, with all the jewels, clothing, shrine
and all appurtenances thereto belonging, as I
set off against the depredations of the terrible
Kolaob-kin. Unfortunately one of the inmates of
the house woke early, and caught the wretch. The
shrine robber jumped out of a window, and fled
into the open arms of a Sikh policeman, who had
heard the joss crying for help. The culprit was
brought before the magistrate, and blandly
remarked that he went to the house for money,
though he did not explain whether it was his
custom to present such requests by breaking a
window and appealing to the divinity in the
small hours of the morning. As time is
money, Mr. Wise gave him a month.
Another enemy of heathen deities was running
along a street late at night, when a policeman
stopped him to ask what was the hurry. Being
brought up with a jerk, an idol fell from his
jacket, and search revealed another one con-
cealed about his clothing. These were subse-
quently identified by a widow as her property.
She said the man had visited her house with
four other friends. Prisoner pleaded that he
only ran off with the gods as a joke. The police
gave him a good character, and the Magistrate
let him off with \$10 security for three months
good conduct.

SIR THOMAS Sutherland, M.P., writes as follows
to Mr. Martin Leake, Secretary of the Ceylon
Association in London, on the question of the
action about to be taken in Parliament on behalf
of the Eastern Crown Colonies and their military
contributions—I am hoping to bring up this
matter of the action of the home Government
towards the Crown Colonies, on the consideration
of the Colonial Estimates. The difficulty one
finds is to interest members of the House of
Commons on the subject, because few of them
know much about the colonies, and many are
rather strongly prejudiced against the Imperial
Government expending their funds in a colonial
direction. The Singapore case, from what I have
seen of the matter, appears to me about the
hardest, and the community have sent home
a very good petition, which I presented to the
House on Tuesday last. It is intended to
print and circulate so that the petition of the
members may be called to the subject. Sir
Wm. Gregory is, however, so competent an
adviser in matters of this kind, that his
knowledge of the best means of calling
Parliamentary attention to the question will be
a better guide for the action of your association
than anything I could advise. One piece of
advice, however, I venture to add, and that is
that seeing your Association is so largely
representative of commercial interests, it would
be well if you were to endeavour to enlist the
sympathies of the London Chamber of Commerce,
which might be turned to account in this matter,
especially if Sir John Lubbock were prevailed
upon to advocate the views of the Colonies. I
had, as you are no doubt aware, succeeded in
obtaining Sir Robert Fowler's advocacy, but his
unfortunate decease leaves us without any promi-
nent politician on our side at the present moment.

THE Chicago fire on October 9th, 1871, was one
of the largest in all history, devastating an area
of three and one-half square miles, and causing
a loss of about \$100,000,000. The great Boston
fire of November, 1872, extended over an area
of sixty-five acres, burning the best merchandise
buildings in the city, and causing a damage of
\$75,000,000, on which there was no insurance
of \$45,000,000.

On Friday last three Japanese who were in the
native city at Shanghai quarrelled with a Chinaman
because his dog barked, and cut his head
open in three places, killing him at once. Great
excitement prevailed, the Japanese being taken
to the *yamen* and heavily chained.

TAPIOCA cultivation, hitherto neglected in West
Java, has latterly made headway in that quarter
since several Chinese speculators have started
mills there to crush the roots, which they buy
from native growers at rates that enable the
former to realise handsome profits. The tapioca
flour is forwarded to Batavia, whence it is
shipped to Singapore. The *Batavia News* said
that Chinese alone can make money in
the business.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

widow, and a gratuity of £1,000 for the help
given to the soldiers in the recent disaster at
Manipur.

JUNE 23RD.
Mrs. Grimwood's extra pension is to be £140
per annum. In addition to the £1,000, she will
receive a sum compensating her for the loss of
her personal property in Manipur.

The Regent of Manipur and Tekendrajit have
petitioned the Government of India against the
sentence of death passed on them by the military
court. The petitions are not to be considered
until the full report of the proceedings has
reached Simla.

It is intended to take up the question of garri-
saging the police *thannabs* in Manipur
at once.

MADRAS, 23rd June.

It is rumoured that a respectable family in
Madras is about to inherit a fortune of twenty-
one lakhs of rupees, which has been left them
by a Marques de Castellas, an indigo planter in
Bengal, and which has been in Chancery for
some time past. But it is believed this sum
has been sent to the Administrator-General of
Madras for distribution.

CALCUTTA, 23rd June.

The Government of India have upheld the
convictions of the Aya Patel Major and Samu
Singh, on the ground that they waged war
against the Queen, but not on the ground of
abetting the murder of the Chief Commissioner,
and his party.

LONDON, 23rd June.

In the House of Lords last evening the debate
on Manipur was initiated by Lord Ripon.

He warmly criticised the statement made by
the Government in the House of Commons during
the debate on Manipur, when they imitated the
example of Turquinia Superbus, thought the
Government of India right in considering that
the Senapati's abilities disqualify him for service
and that it was better and safer to depend on
mediority.

Lord Ripon feared that such a statement would
create a bad impression amongst Indian Princes.

He hoped that the Senapati would not be
executed.

The Secretary of State for India, in reply,
said that it was impossible as yet to say what
course would be adopted with regard to the
Senapati, but they might confide in the Justice
and clemency of Lord Lansdowne.

If the old Maharaja had not fled from
Manipur, the troops would have been expelled,
because he was a rebel, and not because he was an
able man.

Lord Cross protested against the adoption of
that doctrine in India or elsewhere, and he
hoped the Princes and statesmen of India would
not fear that Government would ever remove
any man because of his abilities.

The census returns show the population of
"Greater London" to be 5,633,000. The
increase during the decade has consequently
been over 86,000.

The Canadian House of Commons has by a
majority of 21 rejected a motion censoring Sir
Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for the
Dominion in London, for the activity displayed
by him in connection with the late Canadian
general election.

The Portuguese Minister of Finance has
declared that Portugal has expended £1,000,000
in the protection of Portuguese rights in
Macassar. He further stated that the Government
were absolutely satisfied with the convention
with regard to the annexation of Macassar.

The census returns show the population of
the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies yesterday,
by 105 votes to 6, adopted a resolution for
the ratification of the convention with Great
Britain.

The Indian Government, he said, would
welcome all such men and would find work for
them anywhere.

Referring to the question of making the arrest
of the Senapati at the durbar, his Lordship said
it was no treachery to do so, but he disapproved
of it, and he assured their Lordships that the
Viceroy was not answerable for the attempt, as
he was ignorant of the intention.

In conclusion, Lord Cross lauded the services
of Major Grant and Mrs. Grimwood.

Commenting on the debate in the House of
Lords yesterday, *The Times* says that the whole
tenor of the debate rebukes Sir John Gorst's ill-
judged remarks in the House of Commons. It
advises the Indian Government to note that all
the speakers deprecated the annexation of
Manipur.

The *Standard* says it is difficult to see how
the country is to retain confidence in Sir John
Gorst.

LONDON, June 19th.

The House of Commons has adopted, by a
majority of sixteen votes against the Govern-
ment, the amendment moved by Mr. Buxton to
the English Factories Act, forbidding the employ-
ment of children in factories under the age of
eleven years.

ALLAHABAD, June 19th.

The report of the military court of inquiry at
Manipur is now in the hands of the Commandant-
in-Chief, who will shortly pass orders thereon.

JUNE 20TH.

The trial of Angao Senna, the new Senapati,
was proceeded with on Friday at Manipur, and was
enlivened by a quarrel between the accused
and his Bengal

June 12th.

The chairman of the London General Omnibus Company asserts that, if the demands made by the men were conceded, it would involve a cost of £167,000 a year to the company, while the directors have already concurred in advances to the men amounting to £60,000 a year. The Lord Mayor of London (the Right Hon. Joseph Savory) is mediating between the omnibus companies and the men on strike with a view to a settlement of the dispute.

A Bill has been submitted by the Portuguese Government to the Cortes to authorise the sale of the Portuguese colonies in East Africa.

It is reported that the British Government are about to purchase the Portuguese colony of Goa, on the east coast of India.

The Bill to restrict sealing by British vessels in the Behring Sea for twelve months has received the royal assent.

The strike of printers at Vienna, which took place recently, has now collapsed.

The Government of the Argentine Republic decided to suspend gold payments for six months.

Sir Charles Dilke has accepted the invitation to contest the seat in the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean at the next election.

June 14th.

Sir William Gordon Cumming has been removed from the army.

The omnibus employees who struck work in London have accepted the terms offered by the Company.

A memorial service was held at Westminster Abbey in connection with the death of Sir John McDonald. The ceremony was a remarkably impressive one.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has accepted the premiership of Canada.

The cargo steamer *City of Richmond* was discovered to be on fire when the vessel was 4 days steam from the Irish coast. A panic occurred amongst the passengers, who rushed on deck in their night clothes. It being night when the alarm was given. A gale was blowing at the time and the boats were prepared for lowering. The vessel arrived safely in Queenstown under escort of the steamer *Servia*, which had arrived on the scene.

June 16th.

Reference was made by many prominent preachers in England on Sunday to the bacarat scandal; and the Prince of Wales was appealed to abandon the practice of gambling.

O'Gorman Mahon, a veteran Irish member of the House of Commons, is dead.

10,000 residents of Chelsea have presented Sir Charles Dilke with a address felicitous to him on his intended return to public life.

240 deaths from influenza occurred in London last week.

The fight between Slavin and Kilrain in San Francisco resulted in Kilrain being knocked out in the 9th round.

MINING PROSPECTS IN PAHANG.

In his Report for 1890 Mr. Clifford, British Resident at Pahang, writes:

In former years, a report on the mines of Pahang is to all intents and purposes, equivalent to a report on the various mining concessions which practically cover all the available aromatic and stanniferous territory in the State.

Although vast tracts of country held under these concessions still remain absolutely untouched, and though other tracts of almost equal extent have only been prospected in a most cursory and inadequate manner, still more solid results have been obtained during the year under review than has previously been the case. In fact, this year may be regarded as the first in which Pahang has been proved by Europeans to contain mineral resources in any way sufficient to justify the reputation of a rich mineral-bearing country, which it has obtained among the natives of the Malay Peninsula.

The mine at Riau, which is the property of the Raub Australasian Syndicate, leads the way as the foremost gold mine in Pahang, and though as yet it has only produced about 1,000 ounces of gold, it has given sufficient indications to encourage the belief that it is likely to become a successful and remunerative mine.

In Bentong, good work has been done, the mines worked by Chinese labour being opened or carried on at both Chiamang and Perleng, a considerable quantity of the ore having been exported.

The Kitchan Company's gold mine at Bukit Siam produced some extraordinarily rich stone towards the end of the year, on one occasion 53 ounces of gold being obtained from 48 lbs. of quartz. Pockets of this nature cannot, of course, be expected to recur frequently, but there still seem grounds for believing that good paying stone exists in that locality in considerable quantities.

The Malay Peninsula (Pahang) Concession Company has as yet produced nothing of any importance at Selingan, but good stone is now ready to be crushed, and it is hoped that next year satisfactory results may be obtained. The Meraban river, about half a mile distant from the old working, is the spot at which the stone referred to was discovered, and this locality would appear at present to be the most promising portion of the property of this Company.

Mr. Lewis James Fraser, of Tres, deserves the highest credit for the manner in which he has developed the tin mining resources of that district. He has at present a considerable number of Malays employed in working tin on a plateau discovered by him, which is estimated as being at an elevation of 4,770 feet above the level of the sea, probably one of the highest working tin mines in the world. Mr. Fraser has exported a considerable quantity of tin during the year, the one being both worked and smelted in the usual native fashion.

The Penjung and Sungai Dua Samantan Company, Limited, has done conscientious work on the Penjung concession, with I regret to report, but poor results. On the Sungai Dua concession considerable tin mining operations were commenced, but have since been abandoned, owing to the great mortality among the coolies. Prospecting operations are now being carried on there on a greatly reduced scale. The time for prospecting &c., allowed to this Company has expired on the 27th April last, further extension of three years was granted with sanction of His Excellency the Governor.

The Malay Prospecting Company has done some prospecting work at Raub with encouraging results, but the other tracts of land, containing in the numerous concessions held by this Company, are lying idle, no efforts being made to ascertain what resources they may contain.

In Sempan, Mr. Becher, who purchased the original concession from the Usigku Temengong, commenced work on a small scale in August, but no results of importance have yet been obtained.

The Liang Concession, purchased by E. A. Watson from the Usigku Muda, is known to contain some of the richest tin deposits in the State of Pahang. It is now being worked by a few natives who receive advances from Mr. Watson's agents and sell their ore at the fixed price.

The Pahang Corporation in Kuantan is now doing good and vigorous work, as also are its two sub-companies, but the former alone has as yet exported tin.

Mention has already been made of the Pahang Exploration and Development Company, Limited,

with reference to its timber concession. As regards its mineral concessions some prospecting has been carried on, but no results of any great importance has as yet been obtained. The North Pahang Concession has been prospected during the year, and is reported by those who have visited it, to be one of the finest properties in Pahang. It is situated on the borders of Kelantan, being within a day's walk of Pulai, where 600 Chinese men have settled, and where rich alluvial gold has been worked by them for many years.

The Companies not specially mentioned are chiefly engaged in prospecting, but large tracts of land have been practically abandoned, no efforts being made by the concessionaires to whom they belong to ascertain or test the value of their property.

CHINA'S COMMERCE.

CANTON.

Of the three great causes that have affected the trade of the year, writes Commissioner Woodruff in his report for 1890, one—though not local—is so important that it may be mentioned at the outset. The fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold have been excessive. Exchange (telegraphic transfer), beginning at 3s. 1d., and never falling below 3s. 1d., rose at first haltingly, at the end rapidly— to 3s. 9d. in August, sank to 3s. 3d. in November, and rose again to 3s. 4d. at the close of the year.

A second cause has been the changes in taxation. An additional charge on opium, for preventive expenses, was contemplated by the provincial authorities at the end of May, but never enforced, and had no permanent effect on trade. Early in June the existing Kerosene Farm was authorized to collect an additional amount (*Hal-fang ching-fai*) to provide funds for sea-coast defences, and new farms were established to collect a similar tax on cotton and cotton yarn; but the three farms were abolished, and the collection, at lower rates, was instead transferred to the Kowloon and Lappa Customs and to the *lukin* office at Canton. In August another tax (*Tai-paa ching-fai*, or Battery tax) on almost all articles but those above named was established, on the lines of the Police tax discontinued on the 24th October 1889. As a rule it is collected by associations of the merchants in the trades taxed, but in some instances by outsiders, or by the Customs and *lukin* authorities. Aboard, one of our chief markets, the United States, has greatly changed its rates of duty.

The third cause has been the weather. The first crop of rice was a good one, being reckoned 80 per cent. of a full crop; but silk suffered from floods, and then from drought. The latter also affected tea, scaling flower, and some of the minor crops; while autumn rice, on the higher land, fell so severely that there was only a 60 per cent. yield.

The total collection of revenue, Tls. 2,329,493.11, is Tls. 69,000 less than in 1889, in which year it was Tls. 110,000 less than in 1888. There was an increase the first half of the year, and decrease in the last two quarters. The loss is divided nearly equally between the opium levies and export duties, the duty on imports other than opium exceeding very considerably the other years of the last ten. The duties being mainly specific, changes in the quantities rather than in the values are indicated.

Imports, generally (excluding opium), have increased considerably. Piece goods, both cotton and woolen, show marked gain; as does yarn, chiefly Indian. The increase is generally true in excess of our exports coastwise, our exports to Hongkong (which are in excess of the imports, from that place), and Hongkong's exports to the coast ports are parts of the same circle of exchanges. The increased trade with the northern ports apparently indicates returning prosperity; all three ports showing gains, but the central port is chiefly in silk, etc. (a short crop). Of the latter, less than 400,000 piculs had been imported up to the end of September; then, in consequence of the short second crop, 1,200,000 piculs were sent to us in three months, the rush testing the capacity of cargo-boats and godowns. There has also, I understand, been a considerable increase, for the year, of foreign rice coming by junk.

INLAND TRANSPORT.—(a) *Inwards*.—Arrangements for the issue of passes were made in 1882. In 1883, two were issued for kerosene; in 1887, for cotton thread and sugar; and in 1888, 4 for thread, etc. In 1890 there were 70 passes, covering 10,400 piculs of Indian yarn, besides sundries, destined for places in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Klang. The revival is attributed to the new taxes and a dread that if rates at the destinations in the interior are not kept down there will be competition by way of Haiphong.

(b) *Outwards*.—Arrangements were made in 1882, but no passes were issued until 1886, when there were 12, for cassia lignes and sundries, from Kwangsi and Kwangtung. In 1887, 3 passes were issued; and since then, none.

SHIPPING.—The tonnage was greater than in any of the last 10 years. Taking the entries (1,483,349 tons) only, for ease in calculating, the Hongkong and Macao privileged river steamers supplied 76 per cent. (1,138,116 tons), 64 per cent. being British and 12 per cent. Chinese; there were seven steamers, against six the year before, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Klangtuan* having been put on the Hongkong line on the 29th March. Foreign ocean-going steamers supplied 17 per cent., divided between the British and German flags; Chinese steamers supplied, additionally, under 6 per cent., sailing vessels under 2 per cent. The quarterly average of sea-going vessels, between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, was increased in the fourth quarter to over 90,000 tons, owing chiefly to the rice steamers.

During the first four months dealers in silk were occupied in the delivery of the heavy contracts placed in re-sets for America at the end of 1889. The demand for Europe was moderate, and prices declined—Tsilures \$10 to \$10 per picul.

The new seasons opened in May, with light stocks of old silks and lower rates than at last year's opening; but reports of short crops, locally and at Shanghai, soon tended to an advance, which the rise in exchange opposed. Between the two the trade was demoralized, and, although an advance of \$15 to \$20 was obtained in July, the market again took a downward turn, and in September prices stood \$20 to \$25 below opening rates.

Easier exchange and steady inquiry once more advanced rates, \$70 to \$100 Tsetiles and \$50 on Filatres; but in November exchange again rose, and the year closed with irregular and slowly declining prices.

From May to the close of the only 265 piculs of re-sets were sent to America, against 3,800 piculs during the same period in 1889 and the markets there and in Europe have been in a disturbed state. The total foreign export was 17,542 piculs, a decrease of 1,540 piculs.

Tsetiles 1,200 bales and of Filatres 3,000 bales were carried over, against stocks of 3,000 bales and 50 bales respectively at the beginning of the year.

AS TO TEA, 2,000,000 lbs. were sent, against 3,350,000 lbs. in 1889. First shipments were made by the steamer sailing on the 20th March. Prices were lower, the tea thin, though showing fair quality. Buying was slow till October, when four crops, the supply being limited, were booked at comparatively full prices. There are no stocks.

The first shipments of scented capers went on the 15th May. Prices for all better grades were lower, and tea, generally, were of good quality and strength, but in many cases, disappointing in make and with a large admixture of dust. Buying went on quietly till July, when favourable news of first arrivals caused requirements to be filled at firm to slightly advanced quotations; and again, in September, on assurance of a short supply, a large trade was done, demand constituting steady at the advanced rates to the end of the season. Only 7,000,000 lbs. were exported, against 8,200,000 lbs. in 1889, and 8,220,000 lbs. in 1888. Unsold stocks are only 3,000 boxes. Of scented orange peels 800,000 lbs. went forward, against 800,000 lbs. in 1889. All arrivals have been sold.

Apparently better grades were again sent, as, notwithstanding the lower prices, the average value was over Tls. 18 a picul, against Tls. 13 in 1889 and Tls. 11 in 1888. On this increased value the total Government charge, including the new Battery Tax, were roughly equivalent to 21 per cent., against 20 per cent. in 1889. The export in 1888 was 94,000 piculs; in 1889, 78,000 piculs; in 1890, 64,000 piculs.

Only some 17,000 rolls of matting passed this office, against over 229,000 rolls in 1889. The figures are, however, not complete, as large quantities are exported by junk from the manufacturing districts to Hongkong. The value certified by the Consul for the United States was one-third greater than in the former year. Orders came in early, before the rise in exchange, by which, therefore, the trade was not much affected, and in time also to fill them without haste, thus avoiding pressure on the local labour market and consequent strike. Japan now sends about 40,000 rolls a year to the United States. The competition is not felt, except in damages.

Matting has been put on the free list in the McKinley tariff; but, on the other hand, during the year it was found that the duty locally paid in the Tungku district was incorrectly charged, and the tariff rate has since been levied. The freight, which was damaged in the later and better cuttings of straw. Of fire-crackers, the total—40,000 piculs—shows a falling off of 11,000 piculs; but, as with matting, our figures are not complete. The chief merchants have been for some time objecting to do business under the present collector of the Battery Tax, who is a rival. The duty in the United States has been increased. Sugar of all kinds was much in excess of 1889. Cassia lignes has further declined, the transfer of the steamers' share of the trade to the junks being nearly complete. One cargo, chiefly tea and refuse silk, valued in all at Tls. 35,000, was shipped by steamer to London; all the rest, valued at Tls. 14,850,000, was sent to Hongkong for distribution. The Consul for the United States, Mr. Seymour, kindly informed me that the total export by steamer and junk, goods valued at nearly \$5,000,000 were certified to that country in 1890, against little over \$4,000,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively in 1889 and 1888. The quantities, however, have probably not increased equally with the values.

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Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue

—200 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 75 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$305 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$900 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$34 per share, sales.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$101.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—27 per cent. discount, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$43 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$187 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$86 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—25 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$110 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.

Punjum and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$91 per share, sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$88 per share, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$300 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

Cruicksank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$25 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Jejebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents per share, sellers.

The Shomei Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$15 sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—55 per cent. dis., buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$350 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/4

Bank Bills, on demand 3/4

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/4

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/4

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/4

ON PARIS—Bank, Bills, on demand 4/10

Credits at 4 months' sight 4/10

On India, T. T. 3/22

On Demand 3/22

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 7/14

Private, 30 days' sight 7/14

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, with the French mail of the 12th ultime, left Singapore on the 7th instant at 5 p.m. and may be expected here on the 14th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oriental*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 15th ultime, left Yokohama on the 10th instant and may be expected here on the 17th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Yankee*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 6th instant and is expected here on the 13th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The "Shire" line steamer *Rednorshire*, left Singapore on the 6th instant and is due here on the 12th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's A. N. Co.'s steamer *Thalia*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 7th instant and is due here on the 13th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left Bombay on the 28th ultime and is due here on the 14th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

XENIA, American bark, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 6th July—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, *Coral*.

Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watson, 9th July—Bangkok 29th June and Koh-si-chang 3rd July, *General*.

DELTA, French steamer, 717, *Abrial*, 9th July—Marseille 6th June, *General*.

HAIPHONG, French steamer, 717, *General*.

TANJUN, British steamer, 1,430, W. N. Allison, 9th July—Foochow 7th July, *Tea*.

SACHSEN, German steamer, 1,874, H. Supner, 9th July—Bremen 27th May, *Kerosene*.

OMEGA, German steamer, 1,874, H. Supner, 9th July—New York 3rd Nov., *Kerosene*.

LYDIA, German steamer, 1,126, *Forch*, 9th July—Singapore 4th July, *General*.

ALVINA, German steamer, for Holbow.

TRINAN, British steamer, for Melbourne.

COSSACK, German steamer, for Siam.

PAJAM, British steamer, for Singapore.

CHALYBIA, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

McLAUREN, American ship, for New York.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 8, SUNGKANG, British str., for Swatow.

JULY 9, LAJU, British steamer, for Holbow.

JULY 9, MARIE, German str., for Chefoo.

JULY 9, BOMBAY, British steamer, for Shanghai.

JULY 9, POLLUX, German steamer, for Siam.

JULY 9, TEHARAN, British steamer, for Kobe.

JULY 9, PETHAWUR, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

JULY 9, PRIAM, British str., for Singapore, &c.

JULY 9, CHALYBIA, British str., for Singapore, &c.

JULY 9, PRESTO, German steamer, for Siam.

JULY 9, HYDRA, Danish bark, for Callao.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 6th July—Yokohama 27th June, *Mails* and General.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

RAISING VESSELS.

CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June—New York 23rd January, *Petroleum*.

Russell & Co.

CARL FRIEDRICH, German ship, 2,020, H. F. Fylich, 9th July—Cardiff 21st March.

COALS—Melchers & Co.

GEORGETTA, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June—Singapore 5th June, *Timber*.

ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 27th May—New York 3rd Nov., *Kerosene*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

MINER, American ship, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June—New York 2nd Feb., *Kerosene*.

OMEGA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May—Singapore 24th April, *Timber*.

M. & J. Russell & Co.

P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 12th June—Saigon 6th June, *Rice*.

STANFIELD, British bark, 500, J. Clark, 3rd July—Sourabaya 14th June, *Ballast*.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 26th May—Honolulu 19th April, *General*.

McLaurin, American ship, for New York.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon

their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the

COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD

OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive

PROMPT attention.

In the event of complaints being found

necessary, communication with the Undersigned

is requested, when immediate steps will be taken

to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th Aug., 1891.

NOTICE.

J. G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANU-

FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

N°. 2887.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

BIRTHS.

At 19, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 28th June, the wife of W. H. Lunt, of a daughter.

At Derrington, Hongkong, on Thursday morning, the 2d July, 1891, Mrs. C. A. TOME, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 26th June, at 11, Peking Road, Shanghai, in her seventeenth year, GWENDOLINE SHERMAN, the beloved eldest daughter of Charles, and Emily Dallas.

On the 30th June, rather suddenly, at The Haystack, on the Peak Road, DAVID McCULLOCK, aged 51 years.

At Swatow, on the 3rd instant, HENRY MATCHITT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

ASK QUESTIONS.

The Chamber of Commerce, and indeed the public generally, are to be congratulated upon having so able and energetic a representative in the Legislative Council as the Honorable T. H. WHITHEAD, who it would seem has stepped into the shoes of the Honorable PHILIP RYAN, the erstwhile champion of the people's rights and interests in the Council. In by-gone days Mr. Ryan was regarded, and rightly too, as being the one Unofficial member who was possessed of the necessary amount of courage and ability to satisfactorily discharge the duties of a public man, the one who could claim the title of a genuine public representative. How thoroughly and conscientiously he carried out those duties is acknowledged on all sides; but youth must be served, and no doubt it is satisfactory to Mr. Ryan, as it is to every man who takes any interest in public affairs, to find himself backed up by so promising a Lieutenant as he has in the person of Mr. WHITHEAD. In all matters of importance connected with the actions of the local government officials upon which it is desired that a little light should be thrown, it is to Mr. WHITHEAD that the public now turn, and upon him that they depend. To glean this desired and often very necessary information entails no small amount of labor on the part of an honorable member, who not only runs the risk of meeting with an official frown during the course of his inquiries, but also stands a fair chance of being deserted by the very people whose interests he seeks to serve. We would not be an Unofficial member of the local Legislative Council (not having personal interests to advance) for all the glory with which history has haloed the head of Immortal Solomon, but nevertheless we most heartily congratulate Mr. WHITHEAD upon the independent position which he has taken up, and which we venture to predict he will adhere to so long as he remains a member of Council. To thus have the official acts of Government servants made public is the only safeguard and check the community at large has upon them; and the only means to this end is through the channel of questioning, and although Mr. WHITHEAD may in the course of time render himself liable to be styled by some one amongst his many witty (?) adversaries the "Hon. member for the Point of Interrogation" still we hope he will continue his present energetic course of action, and he may rest assured that in his endeavours to elicit truth and facts, by having laid upon the table all papers and despatches in which the public are interested and with whose purport they have an indisputable right to be made conversant, he will have the full support of both the Press and the community.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council which was held on the 10th ultimo Mr. WHITHEAD tabled amongst others the following motions:

That the existence of gambling houses in Chinese Kowloon and the toleration of gambling by the authorities there is, and has been for some time past, a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony and tends to render incompetent recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling.

That the Government be requested to move the Chinese authorities with a view to the entire suppression of public gambling and gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government replied to the following effect—That the matter had already been under the consideration of the Government, and although no action had been taken, the British Consul at Canton had been communicated with regarding the best means of bringing the question of gambling at Kowloon City to the notice of the Chinese Officials. His Excellency also parenthetically observed that the question was exercising the serious attention of the Government and that he deemed the hon. member's resolution unnecessary.

Upon the latter point most people will disagree with his Excellency, and rightly too. What guarantee have the general public that proper measures would be adopted to bring this matter with all necessary force before the officials in Canton. If the community is not to be made acquainted with the nature of these measures, Mr. WHITHEAD was quite justified in tabling these motions, and in so doing has the approval of the entire community.

We grow weary of the parrot cry that it is impossible to make people either virtuous, wise, or holy by Act of Parliament but at the same time, and upon the same principle that humanitarians have to be placed under proper restraint, failing their solemn

so it is permissible to apply force, when reason fails, with weak minded individuals who blindly trust to fortune—the fortune that never smiles on them—sink all they are possessed of, and when that fails, turn to the money of their employers, and sink the whole in the hells at Kowloon City. In that highly flavoured mart of the vices of creation, whether it be at the noon of day or in the small hours of the morning, these gambling dens are subjects worthy serious study, and if by any action their extinction could be attained the end would justify the means and the originator of the means would be a public benefactor. Mr. WHITHEAD deserves all credit for pushing this matter forward, and should the Viceroy of Canton fail to acquiesce in the reasonable request of the Hongkong Government as to the desirability of making a clean sweep of the hells at Kowloon, proper representation made to the Government at Peking would in all probability have the desired effect. It is with a view of gaining a knowledge of the actions of the local Government that Mr. WHITHEAD has put the motions already quoted. There are many potent reasons why the Chinese Government should agree to this request. The first is, as we stated the other day, in reference to the same question. When the negotiations for the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain commenced, also when the Opium Convention, which has commercially blockaded this port, was effected, one of the chief points upon which the Chinese Government relied was that it was incumbent upon friendly neighboring nations to each prevent as far as practicable injurious traffic to the detriment of the other. This principle the British Government recognized, and the Chinese Government gained the end they had in view. Upon the same principle, we submit, the Chinese Government are bound to take notice of any representation from the Colonial Government in regard to these notorious hot-beds of vice, about which such loud complaints and weighty arguments are being raised.

THE PROPOSED CHINESE CONSULATE.

Ir ever our morning, contemporary deserved her title of "Granny" she certainly did, so this morning when she gave vent to such a screech of indignation as was sufficient to awaken her sister "Sairy Gamp" from her grave in the West. The old lady was "took bad" over the innovation of the establishment of a Chinese Consulate in the Colony, and perhaps, owing to the unique position which Hongkong occupies in the Eastern world, it may at the first glance appear to a few besides our venerable contemporary that the appointment of a Chinese Consul here would, in a manner, strike at the freedom of the port and, so to speak, drive another nail into the coffin of this colony's independence. More careful consideration of the matter, however, leads us to the conclusion that the appointment will have no such baneful influence, and that it will cut both ways. No matter how his nationals may rally round the local representative of the Celestial Empire, and both he and they are subject to the laws of this colony, which we can safely rely upon as being sufficient to meet any possible attempt at unlawful combination amongst the native section of the community. Besides, a Chinese consulate has long been established in the neighbouring colony of Singapore, and found to work well, and it is difficult to perceive how it could continue to be refused here with any grace or equity. Moreover, not only should a capable Chinese consul prove an important factor towards contributing to the preservation of law and order amongst the major portion of the community, but he must prove to be a useful and ready medium by means of which the colonial administration can communicate with the high Provincial authorities of Canton. Extradition matters on both sides will be much facilitated by such a channel of communication being available. Take as an instance the *Nanma* catastrophe, is it too much to assert that, had a Chinese Consulate been in existence here when that unfortunate disaster happened, the perpetrators of the outrage would in all probability have been captured, if not red-handed, at least much sooner than they were. Or, again, in the grievous Kowloon gambling evil in regard to which the authorities of this colony, in their discredit, are exhibiting such shameful luke-warmness, this crying evil could be at once brought to the notice of the Viceroy in a more effectual manner than by the circumlocutory methods to which our red-tape official element are so firmly attached. Another phase of this new departure, which we specially commend to the attention of the "Official Yellow Bag" is that

Mr. Wise said that he could take note of the case, but could not cross-examine, not being qualified. Mr. Francis opened the case by reading the charge and giving details of the accusation. The complainant was a minor, son of Tsao Wing Yung, deceased. His estate, which was being administered, was divided into eleven shares, of about \$30,000 each. The boy was entitled to one share. The boy had lived at Canton until lately, when he came to Hongkong and got among bad company, frequenting gambling houses and other places. His new acquaintances led him to believe that he was a minor he could, representing himself to be of age, obtain loans on the strength of his coming inheritance, and that such loans could be repaid. They also told him that as he could not be compelled to pay, it did not matter what terms were made for the loans. He took it all in, and thought he could by a little swindle get plenty of money with their assistance. Thus several debts were incurred—\$7,000, \$6,000, \$15,000, and so on, though plaintiff actually received much less than half, the rest being deducted for expenses and on other pretexts. The money was raised in a few days, squandered with the aid of the defendants. The first defendant was charged as having assisted in the arrangement of the loans, knowing the state of affairs. Chan Tat and Yung Ming Shan, was supposed to have advanced some of the money. At last plaintiff's mother came to know of the transaction, and took legal advice. An advertisement was then put out in the Chinese papers stating that the boy had no power to contract liability, being under age. This produced a letter from Mr. Rodey, on behalf of Yung Ming Shan, and Chan Tat, demanding payment of some of the money, so however, did not do so.

Mr. Robinson wished to have a definite statement of the charge against each defendant,

presented a more mediocre picture of mental indigence, of incapacity, and of demoralization than it does in its executive at the present moment. Hardly a single officer in the colony in his proper position; more than half its official staff on leave, gallivanting at large about the world, while their positions are filled by inexperienced subordinates; and the public ill, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the unofficial representatives' dictates, is left open for them to help themselves to almost at will, and certainly beyond the pale of decency. This is no exaggerated picture, a Max O'Reilly or Tso-Ping-Lung and any observant celestial will see its correctness without trouble, and without difficulty be able to apply a moral, which with a Chinaman will be that, much as China is abused for its inefficiency and robbery, in these as well as in feebleness and in downright deceit and audacity, the present one-horse administration of Hongkong will take the cake. Look for a moment to that most important of all departments, the legal one, and the Attorney General who is the adviser of the Government, and the framers of our laws. The Home Government some two years since after mature deliberation arrived at the conclusion that it was an absolute necessity for the well-being of the colony that the Attorney General should devote his entire time to his work, consequently the emoluments of this office were increased to provide for this and Mr. Goodman was appointed to the post. The Attorney General is bitten by the general official epidemic, and flits his post on every convenient opportunity. We are within the mark if we put Mr. Goodman down as having done about four months' work as Attorney General on the new system during the whole period he has held the post. Urgent public needs should be paramount and should influence an official occupying so responsible a post; but one might as well expect to find the philosopher's stone in this benighted colony, as to find amongst the Hongkong official league any high conceptions of the kind indicated. The whole purpose and intent of the Home Government are defeated by the Attorney General of this colony being worked on the condemned basis, and the public interests are cast to the winds with impunity and looked upon with complaisance by an incompetent and by no means disinterested executive. Yet another view of the appointment of a Chinese consul presents itself and we have finished. It may be assumed that part of his duty will be to carefully watch for native criminals escaping to this colony or using the colony as a nefarious basis. In this he will probably be assisted by an efficient staff, and this will not only tend towards diminishing both the resident criminal classes, but will likewise tend to check criminal utilising Hongkong as of yore for the criminal classes will quickly understand the new agency set in motion, while at same time it will also have its effect; it is to be hoped, in reducing serious crime in the neighbouring province by making its detection more speedy as well as more certain.

10,000 PER CENT PER MONTH.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

At the Police Court this afternoon (6th Inst.) before Mr. Wise, Hung Mak Hoy, Yung Ming Shan, merchant, Tsang Shui, and Tam Sau, rent collector, were charged with having, on divers date between the 22nd May and the 17th June unlawfully conspired by fraudulent devices and false pretences to defraud Tsao Tung Shau, a minor, of his property and obtain from him and cheat of divers large sums of money and security, and in pursuance of such conspiracy did obtain from him money to the extent of \$7,000 and securities to the value of \$20,000.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Dennis, prosecuted; Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Rodey, defended the first and second prisoners; and Mr. Wotton defended the third and fourth. Mr. Phillippe and Mr. Wilkinson also attended as witnesses.

An application was made by a Chinese cleric to watch the case on behalf of a fifth person accused of complicity, but not before the Court. Messrs. Ewens and Reece had been asked to represent him, but Mr. Ewens was away and Mr. Reece was sick.

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This produced a letter from Mr. Rodey, on behalf of Yung Ming Shan, and Chan Tat, demanding payment of some of the money, so however, did not do so.

Mr. Robinson wished to have a definite statement of the charge against each defendant,

Mr. Wise said he had already refused an application of that nature. He had thrashed it out with Mr. Wotton, and had explained that the defendants were all equally charged with conspiring to effect the whole series of frauds.

Mr. Robinson referred to *Re v. Carrington and Payne*, 448, in which an indictment—

Mr. Wise—This is not an indictment.

Mr. Robinson maintained that the case was similar to this one, and summonses were ordered to be served requiring particulars, such as he asked now. He hoped his Worship would look up the case quoted before the next hearing of this case.

His Worship could only say that all were charged equally; he had already decided.

H. D. Dennis, solicitor, stated that he acted as solicitor in the administration of the estate of Tsao Wing Yung, deceased. Witness acted for the widow in her capacity as executrix; Mr. Wotton was solicitor for the boy, her son (the complainant). The Supreme Court allowed \$50 per month maintenance for them. Witness heard that the estate was worth \$40,000. One eleven shillings had been bequeathed for funeral sites, but the Court had overruled that. Some time ago a scheme of division was proposed, and was still before the Court. On May 13th Yung Ming Shan came to witness in his office with the third and fourth defendants and the plaintiff, with reference to a sum of \$6,000 from Yung Ming Shan to plaintiff. Witness refused to act in it, and took Yung Ming Shan to tell him why. He told him by an interpreter that the boy could not borrow money without the assistance of his guardian (the mother) and his solicitor, as he was under age. Witness asked why he wanted the money, and was told the boy wished to redeem a prostitute and take her as his second wife. Witness thought this absurd, as he was only two or three months married. Witness did not then know plaintiff's exact age, but knew he was still a ward of the Court. He told all this to Yung Ming Shan through an interpreter, but understood Chinese himself. He refused to do anything for them, and they went away. He never saw Yung Ming Shan again until after the civil proceedings in the Supreme Court commenced. After speaking to Yung Ming Shan witness also spoke to the plaintiff. On June 17th plaintiff's mother came to witness in the Chinese papers. Plaintiff applied to the registrar, general and got a reply as to plaintiff's birth. He was born August 6, 1873.

By Mr. Wotton—Civil proceedings were instituted June 24th by the plaintiff, through his mother as guardian. The defendants there were Yung Ming Shan, Chan Tat, and others not charged in this case. There were three suits. They were still proceeding. Could not say the second defendant was a man of good character.

Tan Kim Tai, sworn to last witness, gave corroborative evidence.

Tao Tsi Shih, mother of plaintiff, spoke as to his debts and general misconduct.

The case was adjourned to Friday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Director of the Observatory reports that

On the night of the 9th inst. a slight earthquake was felt in Bolinas.

SIX VESSELS OF THE NORTHERN SQUADRON LEFT CHEFOU LAST WEEK FOR NAPASAKI. The last time

a Chinese fleet did so was in 1886.

A PENGANG paper says that in consequence of the failure of the firm of Messrs. Brown & Co. a Chekiang has failed, and a European firm is beginning to shew signs of tottering.

We hear that Messrs. Russell & Co.'s valuable property on Shamian, Canton, is in the market, and that the Imperial Maritime Customs are likely to become the purchasers of it.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD CROP OF RICE IS PROMISED AT FOOCHEW. According to the *Echo*, the crop is to be good, and the strength shown in the stalk, it will be almost double the amount of last year's gathering.

THE SHANGHAI MERCURY IS INFORMED THAT "GENERAL" TCHENG KI-TONG IS IN CUSTODY AT FOOCHEW, AND THAT HIS RELATIVES ARE MAKING STRENUEOUS EFFORTS TO FREE HIM OF HIS FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS.

THE OTHER DAY 4.P.M. CONSUL AND THE CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER AT WUHU GAVE A GRAND FEAST TO THE CHINESE SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN GUARDING AND PATROLLING THE CONCESSION SINCE THE RIOT, AND A REWARD FOR THEIR VIGILANCE.

A MOST LUCRATIVE BUSINESS IS CARRIED ON AT FOOCHEW IN TEA STALLS. IT IS SAID THAT THE COST TO THE TRADE IS \$1.60 TO \$1.70 A POUND, AND THEY ARE SOLD EASILY AT \$2.50 TO \$3. A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT IS EXPORTED TO HONGKONG, ITS FINAL DESTINATION BEING CAIRO.

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THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH OFFICE IS RECENTLY ERECTED BY A LINE-CONSTRUCTION PARTY, ACTING UNDER THE ORDERS OF CHANG CHI-LUNG, WHO HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED BY THE HUNANSE, OWING TO THE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE. WHEN THE PARTY OF OPERATIVES GOT TO THE PLACE IN QUESTION THEY WERE SURROUNDED BY A CROWD OF HUNANSE WHO BEHAVED VERY MENACINGLY. THREATS AND CURSES WERE FREELY EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE PARTIES, BUT AT LAST THE NUMBER OF HUNANSE GREW SO GREAT AND THEIR APPEARANCE BECAME SO THREATENING THAT THE TELEGRAPH PARTY APPEALED AT LAST TO THE LOCAL OFFICIALS FOR PROTECTION. A BODY OF SOLDIERS WAS DESPATCHED TO THEIR ASSISTANCE, UNDER CHARGE OF A WUYSHEM, BUT BY THE TIME THEY REACHED THE SCENE THE MOB HAD BECOME SO STRONG THAT SOLDIERS, TELEGRAPHISTS, AND WUYSHEM RECEIVED A VERY ROUGH HANDLING. A GREAT MANY OF THE SOLDIERS ARE BADLY WOUNDED, THE NEW OFFICE WAS RAZED TO THE GROUND AND SOME TELEGRAPH POLES BURNED. NO FOREIGNERS WERE WITH THE PARTY, SENT UP TO WORK THE NEW OFFICE, AS IT WAS CONSIDERED UNSAFE TO SEND THEM UP TO HUNAN NOW. THE HUNANSE SAY THE TELEGRAPH IS A FOREIGN INVENTION AND THEY WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE WHEN THE BABIES THEY LOOK AFTER ARE BROUGHT IN FOR INSPECTION AND PAYMENT.

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We are informed on very good authority that the long and bitterly contested opposition which has existed between the river river lines both in the North and on the Canton River has at last been settled. Particulars are not yet forthcoming, but it is concluded that arrangements satisfactory to all parties concerned have been arrived at. It is in consequence of this, we presume, that "steam-boats" have advanced to

\$14

With reference to the English decision known as the Jackson case and to the application that has been given to it, the Magistrate's Court in Singapore, the *Straits Times* understands that one of the principal Malays resident in Singapore has represented to the Government that this case is likely to lead to trouble in Campion Glam. The Malay women have got to know of it, and already several of them are reported to have left their husbands while several hundred are reported to be considering the advisability of doing so. The point of the Jackson case, it will be remembered, is that a husband has no right to detain his wife by force or to use force to restrict her movements.

Mr. R. M. Little, Assistant Resident at Silam, arrived in Sandakan on May 19th in the Government cruiser *Egeria*, bringing with him Dato Baginda Patch and others from Sibut. The inhabitants of Sibut having seen a surveying mark placed there by the *Egeria* were somewhat alarmed, and the vigilant Spaniards were of opinion that "something was up" and promptly hoisted the Spanish flag in the locality. Spanish flags in these waters are cheap and durable, says the *B. N. B. Herald*, they don't flaunt the breeze like the colored bunting of other nations, as being made of tin, they preserve a stiff aspect, as stiff in fact as the aspect of a Casillian grandes scowling at a lemon seller, or as Don Quixote after his encounter with the goat herd. The Sibutans love the Spanish dearly, but after the interview with His Excellency Governor Beaumont we hear it is likely they will emigrate and cast in their lot with British North Borneo.

It is not often that we are in accord with "Brownie" but for once we concur with him when he says, speaking of the prison cells on the *Victor Emanuel*, that "shot drill and shot commons are sufficient punishment in a hot climate, without being immured in stifling cells on the lower deck of an old bulk sodered with bung water, with the certainty of being struck down with fever after a week or it. That Jack must be kept in order is true enough, but not by means of a second 'black hole' of Calcutta." But if it is terrible on the *Victor Emanuel* it is infinitely worse on transports like the *Zynd* and *Tamari*—it is a monumental disgrace to our flag. One prisoner, whom not a few in this colony will remember with friendly feelings, went home by some such vessel this year, and—well, he said it was a "nameless horror that nothing but death can efface from his memory!" It will be our painful duty, before long, to investigate this "system"—if red-tape will permit—and see if this atrocious treatment is not capable of amelioration.

REFERRING to the failure of Brown and Co. at Penang the *Gazette* says that their liabilities are not yet known, but they are variously estimated at from half a million to a million dollars. Unfortunately a number of their creditors are altogether unsecured, and to some of these the failure will be ruinous. Messrs. Brown & Co. have had a long and honourable career. The founder was among the first European settlers in Penang and in January last year the centenary of the firm was celebrated with much rejoicing. The Chamber of Commerce voted a congratulatory address, which the members went in to Messrs. Brown & Co.'s office to present, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Pluckney, the resident partners, gave a ball at the Town Hall to their numerous friends. Their difficulties, so soon after this auspicious event, arise chiefly, we are informed, from heavy advances against Sumatra tobacco, which has declined excessively in value. Great sympathy is felt for the different members of the firm and their families, and for their numerous creditors.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Statistics for June, 1891.
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st June 70
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during June 73
Total number treated as In-Patients 143
Of these there were:
Discharged cured 33
Discharged relieved 29
Discharged on other grounds 1
Died in Hospital 7
In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st July 70
Out-Patients, new cases 931
Out-Patients, return visits 724
Total number of Out-Patients visits 1655
Operations 12
Vaccinations 0
Dental cases 11
Casualty cases 2
John C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., Superintendent.

This Thuman explorer, Mr. Dodd, had a narrow escape from drowning on the 16th ult. He and Mr. Fenton Hill went to Thuman by the *Paris*, on her last passage up, making arrangements for her to call and take them off on the return journey. The boat ran short of fuel and did not call, and after being on the island thirteen days, provisions began to run short. Mr. Dodd determined to run over to Rimpin in the boat. Leaving Thuman on the 16th, the voyage across was rough and squally, but Rimpin was reached on the 16th. After spending the day with Mr. Desborough, Mr. Dodd sailed again in the evening about eight o'clock. The night was dark and squally, a strong N.E. wind blowing. When about three miles from land, not using the set of one of the sails, he hoisted the tiller over to a Chinaman, a good sailor, and went forward. A squall, seem to have struck the boat, and thrown her on her beam ends, and the water began to rush in. Mr. Dodd jumped clear of the boat to escape being entangled in the sails. The first thing he saw on rising was his despatch box. He seized it and swam to the boat, then bottom, upwards, and the three men did the same. Finding himself weighted more and more, by the box Mr. Dodd flung it to an ear, and never saw it more. The night was pitch dark and the sea rough, so that some time was taken in righting the boat after the mast had been taken out, and she floated just under water. The four distributed themselves well, and by dint of paddling and swimming, aided by the set of the tide, reached the beach by three o'clock in the morning, having been in the water all night. The boat was so strained as to be useless, so she was left on the beach and the party went to Mr. Desborough's again. Everything that was in the boat, except one bag, which floated, was lost. Mr. Dodd particularly lamenting a bag of fine musciano and his despatch box. The latter contained money, a number of specimens and some valuable papers. Mr. Dodd subsequently made his way in a Malay boat to the *Kwai*, where Mr. Kinsey kindly lent him some clothes and shoes. He caught the *Sri Manger* and arranged for that vessel to take of the men and goods from Thuman.

M. DE LANESSAN, the new French Governor-General of the Indo-China, came out by the French mail. He will remain at Saigon over July 14th, when, accompanied by General Rearte and Rear-Admiral Fourrier, the new commanders of the military and naval forces respectively of Indo-China, he will visit Annam and Tonquin.

All was quiet in Canton up to June 30th. H.M.S. *Plymouth* is lying opposite the British Consulate on the Shamian, with shoted guns run out; but the Customs cruiser *Ling-sen* has left. The effigy of a foreigner tumultuous head was carried through the city a few days ago, but the vigorously-worded proclamations issued by the Taotai seem to have stopped all that. Several foreigners who went through the city on the 30th report no ill-feeling.

By the last trip of the steamer *Normandy*, says the *British North Borneo Herald*, Mr. McGechan, representing the Bakow Syndicate, Limited, of Glasgow, arrived bringing with him a quantity of machinery for an experimental trial of extracting the tannin from the mangrove bark (so p. m. in the Borneo coast. Pending negotiations for the acquisition of a site on which to erect his machinery Mr. McGechan has stored it on the China-Borneo Company's mill premises. It is said that the Syndicate has acquired a "frontage" of 20 miles of mangrove swamps, and we wish the venture every success. Mangrove bark has long been an article of export from Borneo, being largely used for tanning nets, &c., in China, as also for dyeing purposes.

In the Supreme Court to-day (and Inst.) the will case, which we mentioned on Tuesday, still dragged its slow length along. Patriarchs who remembered all that happened in connection with the case fifty or a hundred years ago; doddering old cripples and simpering imbeciles, fair young ladies and vigorous matrons, form the procession of witnesses, and the Judge's notes must now have a catalogue of some hundreds of Chinese names. One aged female witness taunted to-day: "What! go back among those do you mean—what, back to—no, let me die!"

MONY must be pretty tight in British North Borneo. Last month Count Celio sold the Ranow Estate, 5,000 acres, bought at \$3 an acre, with buildings, coolies, and 70,000 people—quite \$10,000 worth—for \$5,000! And yet we read in the *Sundakan Herald* that, as goes to press, "a large portion of the crop of tobacco raised in the country during the year 1890 has left, or is leaving for the home markets, whence we hope to soon hear good advice of its quality and the prices it has fetched in open competition. The crop of the past year 1890 should prove a good one for quantity and quality. The crop of 1889 was produced under adverse conditions, the year being remarkable for its heavy rainfall, the flooded state of the principal rivers, and the consequent bad health which unfortunately prevailed among the coolies. In 1890 all these adverse conditions were changed. The planters have had fine weather, and in general floods have been unknown, while the whole of the estates in the territory situated on both the east and west coasts have liberally contributed to make up the quota—some twenty thousand piculs—of first class tobacco which will speedily be sampled in the European markets."

ANOTHER of the links which bind the present to the past was severed on the 30th ult. when Mr. David McCulloch crossed the "Border." The deceased gentleman has been well known in the East for the last 23 years, and was looked upon as one of the landmarks of Hongkong, where he had spent an almost continuous residence of 20 years. Mr. McCulloch came out to Shanghai in the year '68 and then joined Messrs. Turner & Co. He stayed but a short time with the firm, however, and went to try his fortune on his own account in Japan. In '71 he came to Hongkong and again joined Turner & Co., and remained in their service until the last. In his younger days Mr. McCulloch was a man of fine physique and constitution, and was well known in the local sporting as well as in the commercial world. For many years he raced in connection with Mr. Kerfoot, Hughes, and latterly with Mr. C. H. Hutchings. The absence of Mr. Mount's yellow jacket and black cap will make a gap in the galas of the local turf rather difficult to fill. Mr. McCulloch was a native of Ardwell, in the Stewarts of Kirkcudbright, and belonged to a very old family. The immediate cause of death was a stoppage of the action of the heart. Deceased was about 51 years of age. *Requiescat in pace*. His funeral, which was largely attended by a thoroughly representative body of residents, took place at the great wall (Kalgan).

In Mongolia, where the nomad population of herdsmen have little use for money, their tents, clothing, food, and tempies being supplied by their flocks, brick tea forms a standard of value and convenient medium of exchange as it is in universal demand for food. A brick, or half a brick of tea, is placed in a copper coffee-pot looking vessel and boiled up with mutton fat and butter, and the food is eaten hot in a liquid condition. On the cold highlands such food must be warming and nutritious.

Just lately a new commodity has come on the Hongkong market, to which the Customs give the name of log tea. It is an inferior tea with stalks packed in the shape of logs, which weigh from 8 lbs. to 80 lbs. each log. The tea is wrapped in the leaves of the *hamusia latifolia*, and then reduced in bulk by binding round the log with lengths of split bamboo. This log tea is sent to the Chinese ports for consumption, and is packed thus from motives of economy, both of packing and of freight.

The export of black tea shows a great diminution. This diminution is progressive. The export during the past five years has been as follows:—1890, 69,324,334 lbs.; 1891, 75,740,133; 1888, 77,452,441 lbs.; 1887, 84,660,084 lbs.; 1886, 90,332,916. The reason of this decrease has been the competition of India and Ceylon. This competition is fast ousting China tea from the British market. The progressive increase of the tea exported to Odessa, and decrease of the tea exported to London, during these five years, can only be partly accounted for by increased shipping facilities to Odessa and improved land transit in Russia, causing tea to be sent for with the assistance of the servants, the house-breaker at the end of another half hour was properly secured and thus plied his "tort's combat." The man was subsequently removed to the Detective Station, and afterwards to the Central Station, whence he was removed to the hospital. We had an opportunity of seeing the "tortoise" when in the dock, and his terribly swollen and battered face bore evidence to the brutal struggle he had gone through.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR HONGKONG.

The man of the great Lord Beaconsfield, which may be said to have received from Lord Elgin, of China War fame, has fallen on the *Wing* Office at home, says the *Advertiser*, that is as much of a mishap as it was responsible for the employment of Indian troops out of India—when her dusky warlike

shipped to Malta's shores after the most approved method of "demonstration." When "Beaky," as some irreverent ones would have it, a considerable deal of "bounce," and when after a vigorous onslaught on the apparently not too unwilling hearts of Malta's fairest daughters and a good time generally, embarked peaceably again for their own country to the voluminous piping of the "fairest daughters" aforesaid, and returned to the bosom of their proper families, from whom no doubt they have to this day concealed the peculiar kind of music which bade them "God speed" while it would fondly have had them stay. We may expect, our Allahabad correspondent telegraphs to us, here shortly of the formation of a regiment in India, composed of Pusjib Mahomedans, for defence duty at Hongkong, as the question, which has for some time been under consideration at the War Office, appears now to be definitely settled. It is a long time since the Indian sepoys was associated with China. In the wars of the "furies" and again in the "sixties," he assisted in avenging outraged British honour and, teaching John Chinaman that treaties were not made by Englishmen for the express purpose of being broken by the other party. In those days it was the much abused Madrasah that was utilised. It is to be the Pusjib that is now to be made a permanent defender of our interests and our property at Hongkong. The idea is no doubt an excellent one from an "Exposes" point of view, but it is to be in return for that "Military action" which the colony has been talking so much about lately, it remains to be seen what the fate of the unofficers members will have to say. But rarer the private member how he may involve a principle which is evidently sound at bottom, and which we hope to see more largely applied. We have excellent fighting material in India, second to none in the world, perhaps; we do not make as much use of it as we might, because it might not do to have an undue preponderance of armed and trained natives in this country just yet a while, because the native is but human, and not yet wise, and it is human to fall before temptation!

Whether it is from the want of skill or the want of a better machinery, Agassiz all these advantages of the Indian and Ceylon grower China possesses one advantage, and that is, that the Chinese tea-grower, working for his own hand instead of for wages, brings often greater care and more industry to the task. Experience takes the place of science, and he is able to produce a finer flavoured tea than has yet been produced in India.

A noteworthy feature in the tea trade of 1890 has been that some of the Russian and British merchants here have sent skilled agents to the tea-farms in the interior to teach them how to select leaves and fire the tea, so as specially to suit the Moscow market. The chaps thus produced have sold so well in Russia that doubtless this year this operation will be extended.

From Amoy Consul Forrest writes:—

The following table shows the relation borne by the export of tea this year to that of 1888-89:—

Amoy Oolong 1,174,436 lbs. 1,036,189 lbs. 1,114,308 lbs. Formosa Oolong 1,145,701 lbs. 1,111,661 lbs. 1,104,508 lbs.

Total 2,319,137 lbs. 2,147,850 lbs. 2,228,816 lbs.

The anticipation expressed in my report for last year, that there would be a large reduction in the supply of Amoy Oolong, has been verified by results, the crop this year amounting to 45,000 half-chests, as compared with 67,033 half-chests in the previous year—smaller than it has been for upwards of thirty years. Thanks, however, to speculation in America, caused by the silver question, which created a temporary demand for low class teas, the average price obtained was this year good, being \$14.64 per picul, as compared with \$12.64 per picul in the previous year, showing a fair profit to the grower and native middleman. This has probably given the downward course of the trade a temporary check, as the grower, knowing nothing of the American Silver Bill and the consequent speculation in its produce, will act on the States, will act under the influence of the silver question, which created a temporary demand for low class teas, the average price obtained was this year good, being \$14.64 per picul, as compared with \$12.64 per picul in the previous year, showing a fair profit to the grower and native middleman. This has probably given the downward course of the trade a temporary check, as the grower, knowing nothing of the American Silver Bill and the consequent speculation in its produce, will act on the States, will act under the influence of the silver question, which created a temporary demand for low class teas, the average price obtained was this year good, being \$14.64 per picul, as compared with \$12.64 per picul in the previous year, showing a fair profit to the grower and native middleman. 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SHANGHAI.

Mr. Commissioner Breton of Shanghai, in his trade report for 1890, says:—

The year 1890 ranks among good years, though perhaps not quite at the top of the list. The foreign merchants did exceptionally well in piece goods, and the tea merchants, although they did a trade of small volume, did it with more than the usual profit. The year came in with a mild winter; a cool summer, which proved exceptionally unhealthy both to natives and foreigners, followed; a wholesome autumn brought the year to a pleasant close. Rice became dear in the spring, and export and re-export of it from Shanghai was prohibited except under special permit. However, the year's crop turned out a very good one, and food grew abundant and cheap. The local cotton crop was the best seen here for many years. It seems, judging from export figures, to have been utilised locally.

High exchange during the summer and autumn stimulated the import trade, for it made Chinese provide in advance for expected later demands. Increased import was to some extent followed by increased trade, but at the same time stocks in hand at the end of the year were heavy, and I fear we must expect to have some reaction this coming year. Piece goods figures are generally higher, especially in light and grey kinds. Metals also represent an import in some items much increased. Spelter shows a figure large beyond what there seems any reason for. I am told it is being used in cash coinage. The increase in the import of cotton yarn, especially Indian, is almost marvellous. A gentleman, for whose opinion in such matters I have much respect, writes that he makes the increased consumption about 82,000 bales, of 247,000 piculs. Kerosene oil: the deliveries during the year show an increase of 350,000 piculs. American and a diminution of 55,000 Russian. I am told that "these statistics give a wrong impression about the progress Russian oil is making. Owing to irregularity or inadequacy of supplies during the early months of the year, stocks of Russian oil were at different times, and on one occasion for fully a month, entirely exhausted, thus forcing the usual buyers of Russian refiners to become supporters of American. If supply had been equal to the occasion, Russian deliveries last year would have been 150,000 cases more than they were, and American so much less. The prejudice formed against Russian oil on account of inferiority in packing of inferior shipments is rapidly being overcome by the more secure packing with which consumers are now becoming familiar."

There is a very serious falling off in both tea and silk. As to the former, such can hardly be said to have come upon us unawares. The supply to London was only about half, and our export to Russia about one-sixth, of our 1889 figures. Why China has been getting out of favour in England has been freely discussed, and I could add little to what has been already said. Russia is more and more every year drawing its supply direct from Hankow. North America still seems to continue our customer, with about an average demand. The quality of the black tea was probably a little above the average of recent years, especially in the cheaper kinds. Of green teas, much the same may be said. Plaguey were a more even crop, fewer bad crops appearing on the market.

The silk export has been decidedly unsatisfactory. Some think the high exchange had a bad effect—it possibly at least delayed the opening of the market, but others say the European demand was small. The sales of speculative purchases in the Paris Exhibition year seem to be still depressing the French market. American financial troubles, and the rise of woolen fabrics in the estimation of the world of fashion, tends to a similar result elsewhere. The quality of the 1890 crop was moderate. Waste silk is still in demand; fashion, or something like it, seems to make a special want for different kinds at different times. The end of the year left a stock of perhaps 12,000 bales of reeled silk on the local market or within reach.

The inward transit trade represents a value little different from that of 1889, but, considering increased imports, it should have been better. We have a suspicion some of our transit trade is being now done through Chinkiang. Piece goods to the interior have fallen off, and the value is only kept up by the steadiness of metals. It is quite curious to remark how old, iron of every kind seems to be taken into the country.

There is a slight increase in the number of vessels entered, and in the total tonnage, as compared with 1889 figures.

There has been war between the several coast and river companies during nearly the whole year. The principal companies used to pool their receipts, and divide profits on an arranged per-cent. Last spring they broke up their arrangement. Freight, including insurance, have been as low as Tls. 24 a ton for piece goods to Tientsin Bund, against an old rate of Tls. 74. A vessel coming in from Hankow, loaded to the water's edge, attracted my attention one day, during the thick of the fight. Asking how much her freight list might total up, I was told about \$200.

Passengers—it is feared too many for safety—have been carried at \$3 each from Hankow, instead of \$6 formerly. Where the profit comes out of such rates, no one seems to see, neither do they do much to increase trade. Merchants and carriers never seem here to get into direct relations with each other. All cargo is shipped by brokers and what may be called by the American name of "Express" and "Transportation" companies. They make their profits in the shape of per-cent commissions, and consequently don't favour low rates, which tend to injure rather than to be useful to trade. Dealers know they are unnatural, and that a company's reconciliation, sending everything up, or a sudden spiteful cut, likely to run all rates down, may occur at any moment. Such probabilities render advance business difficult.

Homeward freights were very low. I don't believe London rates were ever above £2, and usually taken £1 15s. regularly. At times the P. & O. took £1 5s., and yet as everyone knows, it has paid 13 per cent. on its deferred stock.

Our shipping table shows that although the totals were about average, British steamers increased considerably both in number and tonnage. As in 1889, so did the Japanese, mainly, because they have an increased number of coal-boats between here and Nagasaki. The German figures fall off decidedly. The American figs do not show on any steamer, and on a smaller number of sailing vessels than ever. If the Chinese figures have any special significance, it is that the native share in the carrying trade did not increase.

Treasure—Here, for we can't do all we should. The greatest care has been bestowed on the figure of 1890, a specially interesting year. We know that in China an immense amount of money is carried on the native pens, in the native pillow-trunks, and in baggage. When a ship is lost, life is always sacrificed in looking after money. The passengers' money was the greatest object in the *Nanmiao* case. Again, junks shadowed, carry treasure of which we hear

nothing, except when an accident occurs, as we did recently, when a junk was reported to have sunk here with 75,000,000.

The high exchange prevailing during part of the year had an influence, appearing to turn the balance of trade against China. Silver imports from America entirely ceased, and by the Hongkong Bank alone nearly five million taels were shipped to India, to which silver market China seems financially complementary. Exchange swing between 4th February and 5th April, in August, with daily varying vibrations sometimes considerable.

An interesting feature in the year's trade has been the appearance on this market of really made piece goods and yarn. Two mills have started, one weaving goods in fabric indistinguishable from English and American grey goods; the other spinning yarn. I am told as good, and certainly as good looking, as any made in India. As neither concern is yet in full work, I am not now in a position, nor indeed have I space, to write fully on these concerns. Their destiny to become important factors in the cotton trade is more than a probability. The Government seems anxious to give facilities, and to accord them a patronage which it is to be hoped will act for their good. The Cloth Company has already had vicissitudes in management, and has appeared in an unfavourable financial light; while on the profitable working of either mill, and the reputation which experience will give its products, it is too soon to hazard an opinion. It is, however, dear that Chinese cotton can be spun and woven by machinery which Chinese hands manifest a ready deftness in tending.

The dredging of Woosung Bar has gone on with only unavoidable interruptions during the year. What has been done up to last autumn has been already made public. I do not foresee the success for this dredging experiment which some have anticipated. Of course, it is not yet complete, but present indications seem to show, that dredging can never be final, and that, even if other circumstances did not stand in the way of its being continuous on a much larger scale, it is questionable if a deep channel available at all seasons of every year could be maintained. It cannot be hoped that dredging will ever make the passage of the bar by a deep draught vessel anything but a high water event.

FOOCHOW.

Commissioner Chalmers writes as follows:—

The great falling off in the export of tea again constitutes, as it has done for some years now, the one all-absorbing feature of the trade during 1890. In round numbers this decline amounts to 67,000 piculs, and is made up of decreases of 31,000 piculs to England and 36,000 piculs to the "common herd" and blame him for speaking the truth, for now the Devil is shamed. As far as we could see the fault lay mainly with the leading men, some of whom knew very little of the music and none of the words of their songs. This led to some ludicrous scenes, notably in the quartette in the second act before the adjournment to bed. Here Mr. Walshes forgot the words of a crowded house it was patent that in the immortal words of the *Snail's* critic: "It gave pleasure to all"—or nearly all. But if one has musical ear, and an eye for stage effect, it were hard indeed to place the "Captions" on a par with the "common herd" and blame him for speaking the truth, for now the Devil is shamed. 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FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 6th, 1891.

Liu, the Deputy Governor (or as he is here called, the Second Governor), has undoubtedly influence with the savages who occupy almost the entire Eastern half of the island. Their territory is very mountainous and inaccessible to the troops which have from time to time been sent against them for the purpose of bringing them under the complete control of the Chinese authorities. It is owing, partly, to his birth (being of semi-savage parentage) that Liu maintains cordial relations with the savage chiefs, though his liberality in giving them blankets, pieces of goods, *samsu*, and various cheap and useful implements, such as axes, knives, pots and pans, etc. must be reckoned as an important factor in his ways and means of bringing them to a certain extent under his sway. Liu's presents are regarded by the savages as an annual tribute—as a *quid pro quo* for abstinence on their part from the continual of depredations on the farms and estates of his numerous Chinese and half-breed tenants.

At the present time all is quiet in savage circles, which simply means that the Chinese having left their neighbours alone for some months, the latter are content to rest in place. It is not altogether surprising, in fact, it is natural, that the Chinese should have made vigorous efforts to "wipe out" the savages, seeing that they occupy, and thereby render valueless, at least one third of the entire island, and, furthermore, produce nothing that can be regarded as an augment to trade. Their needs, too, are practically *nil*, so as buyers of imported merchandise they are beneath the consideration of their industries and pre-eminently businesslike invaders. They come to the borders at times with a rude kind of home-spun cloth, which the half-breeds in the border districts turn into articles of wearing apparel; and they also bring down bear, deer and leopard's skins and bones, deer horns, and pith plant. The Chinese turn the latter into what is commonly known as rice paper. A little of the pith plant is exported to Amoy, where it is made into flower ornaments for ladies' hair. The above mentioned articles are bartered with the Chinese for matchlocks, rude iron implements, coarse powder, betel nuts, and *samsu*. Of course the wily Chinaman overreaches his savage customer in dealing in *samsu*, which he delutes with rice water, thereby selling half a bottle of the liquor for the same price as he would a whole one elsewhere. This, however, has its advantages, for were the savages to get pure liquor they would probably, under its influence, arm themselves and run *amok*, dealing death amongst the defenceless Celestials. Strange to say, the savages are friendly towards foreigners, whom they regard as superior to the Chinese and believing that they are in just as much danger of being attacked by the Chinese as they themselves are. Many interesting stories are told of the friendliness of the savages towards Europeans.

There are, it may be added, two classes or races of savages in Formosa; namely, the "savages of the plains" and the mountaineers. It is with regard to the mountain tribes that the foregoing remarks specially refer, their *confederates* of the plains being a much more docile set of beings, who are, as far as is known at present, a mixed race—descendants of Amoy Chinese, Malays, and the "Mountaineers." The hill tribes coerce the men of the plains to assist them in carrying on war against the Chinese, the latter being reluctant to disturb the friendly relations that exist. Amongst the savages there are tribes whose young men are not allowed to marry until they have brought into camp the head of one Chinaman, at least. The manner of taking the head is not very chivalrous—it is not done, as a rule, in fair hand-to-hand combat. The savage beat on "winning his spur" as a valiant warrior lies in wait for some passing Chinaman, or perchance a party consisting of three or four Chinese traders, upon whom he springs from his ambush before they suspect danger. A short scuffle, if any, ensues, and the headless-trunk of an innocent Chinaman lies on the ground, while the savage, bounding over hill and dale, makes off to his camp with the coveted trophy in his hand. Upon arrival in camp, the "warrior" goes straight to his Chief and lays before him the ghastly evidence of his prowess. A war dance is soon in full swing, amidst which the hero of the hour is introduced to his bride, and ere many hours have passed by is allowed to take her to his bark hut, where she is, on the morrow, formally visited by all the "squaws" of the surrounding country.

The savages are not cannibals. They live on vegetables, corn, sweet potatoes, and half-roasted pork and chicken whenever they can afford the latter, which is not often. It cannot be said that Messrs. Matheson and Watson have carte blanche to do as they may seem right in the interests of the Governor. Far from it. They are continually hampered by a gang of hangers on, who hold rank from general down to carpenter, and who, one and all, are "on the make piddin'." Indeed it is a wonder that so much has already been accomplished. It certainly speaks volumes for the energy, forbearance, patience and skill of the two Englishmen.

The Northern Road, it may be added, has cost the Government about £5,000 per mile, which for, say, 26 miles equals £130,000—£65,000, roughly. In many places culverts have had to be re-built and the line run round the foot hills, and bridges been reconstructed owing to the Chinese officials having, in the first instance, insisted on the works being connected in a reckless manner. Cuttings, too, upon which tens of thousands of dollars have been expended have had to be abandoned owing to their utter impracticability. To sum up the situation it may be safely averred, and any practical man inspecting the line will agree with me—that had Messrs. Matheson and Watson been allowed full control of the works, and not been "chiefs" in name only, His Excellency Liu's Treasury would be the gainer by at least £4,000 per mile, which on the whole line would amount to about £50,000 to £60,000.

Five English engine-drivers are employed on the line, at £90 per month. The southern line is complete for a distance of 30 miles from the capital. Trains run on it daily and carry, in addition to passengers, large quantities of tea and other produce. Other 40 miles of the line are nearly ready for traffic. At no distant date two large rivers may be spanned by bridges which have been ordered from Europe. These rivers are at least 1,000 feet wide at the crossing point and, in the autumn, are nothing short of foaming mountain torrents. The bridges, therefore, must be made of great strength, and the engineers, to do the work as it should be done, will require actual, not merely virtual, control. If not the bridging of these rivers will not only take a very long time to complete, but will cost the Government full double as much as it otherwise would.

If the Government will give the European engineers full control over the southern railway works, and have the good sense to send about four hundred of the coolies employed on the Keling and other railway down to Formosa, the road may be completed within two years, but if Chinese jobbers are to be "bosses" and officials and so-called "generals" to be "chiefs" then both time and money will, as heretofore, be recklessly squandered. It is for Shao, the new Governor, to demonstrate his ability—and sagacity in "shutting down" on the jobbers who has hitherto prevailed in the railway department in the fair "island province."

The only gold-fields which are now being worked at present in the northern part of Formosa are the rich alluvial fields situated along the banks and in the old bed of the Patow river. The Patow is reached by train either from Keling or the capital. It is, however, very near Keling, the line crossing it about 12 miles west of the Keling terminus. The enterprising of the Formosa Trading Corporation, Mr. Archut, has secured the concession to work the Patow gold-fields for a distance of fully twenty-five miles. He has large numbers of coolies employed in the bed of the river who daily work the "diggings" with pans in the California style. Hitherto it has "panned out" very well. The range of hills whence the Patow river receives its name is

and sells for from \$50 to \$60 per picul in Hongkong—when it is exported to Europe and America. The right to produce camphor is "farmed" out to Chinese, who pay to Government 80 cents per picul per month. The farmers dole out money to their countrymen who, under protection of the soldiery, go into the forests and cut down the camphor tree and distil the sap. There is, it should be stated, a great evil connected with the production of camphor in this island. The trees are hewn down in large numbers every year, and in their places no other trees are planted. Thus deforestation, while gradually encroaching on savage territory, is going on apace. "Plenty 'chow chow' to-day, manks to-morrow" appears to be John's motto in Formosa.

The enterprising firm of Boyd & Co. of Amoy, acting upon the advice of their energetic and popular managers in Formosa—Messrs. Gowland and White—brought Mr. Pinches, and Indian planter and expert, to Formosa direct from Assam with a view to showing the natives how, by improved methods, a better class of tea could be put on the market. They leased a tea garden about 20 miles south of the Capital, and there, at great expense, cultivated tea in the Indian style. The result was satisfactory, but the further extension of the system was knocked on the head by the opposition of omnipotent Liu, who took up the cause of the people who believed that the introduction of the new method of preparation would injure their interests in lessening the demand for native labour! Thus the enterprise which had in the elements of vast benefit to China was practically crushed. The game has, however, not yet been abandoned, for Mr. Pinches, I hear, is now in Peking negotiating through the highest foreign authorities, and is said to be giving the Government much valuable information respecting the ways and means of bringing the now waning tea industry of China up to its old standard of efficiency and prestige.

An attempt to teach the natives the *modus operandi* of silk cultivation some two years ago ended in failure. Silkworms were reared and a little silk of excellent quality was produced, but the natives make such a good thing out of their labour in the tea season that they cannot be induced to trouble themselves to take up the new enterprise. The only way to get the silk industry fairly started would be for mulberry trees to be grown there in large numbers and for Chinese labour to be imported under special contract.

The only completed railway in Formosa is the Keling—Twatutia, which is 26 miles in length. Its direction is East and West, across the northern end of the island. It is of great importance both from military and commercial points of view, connecting as it does, two fortified ports, the capital with the East coast port of Keling and the coal-fields; and, furthermore, tapping tea and rice districts, and alluvial gold-fields. There is, as stated in a previous epistle, a line in course of construction from the capital, Twatutia, to the Southern extremity of the island—a distance of fully 200 miles. It is, practically, an extension of the Keling Twatutia line, for they connect at the capital and are of the same gauge—the 3'6" (narrow) metre gauge. Railway construction in Formosa has been attended with a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Governor owing to unsuitable engineers having been foisted on the local authorities. At the present time, however,—indeed, for the past year or more the works are in charge of two thoroughly experienced steady and energetic Civil Engineers; namely, Mr. H. C. Matheson (Consulting Engineer to the Governor of Formosa), and Mr. W. Watson, who is, practically, Executive engineer in charge of the construction of the new (southern) line and the completion of Keling end (down to the water's edge) of the Twatutia-Keling line. The rolling-stock is of inferior class, but seems to answer the present needs of the country very well, though the day is not far distant when better carriages and more powerful engines will overcome any forces the foreigners may bring to bear.

The entire country-side for scores of miles do not cease to talk of the Wusueh massacre and burnings, and are expecting dreadful retribution at the hands of the foreigners; should nothing come of all this and the present state of inaction continue they will become greatly emboldened.

The proclamation fever still continues; they fall like autumn leaves.—N. C. Daily News.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

The greatest quiet prevails in our part of the country, and indeed has through the entire season thus far. The first rain began to fall on the night of the 10th, and with some intermissions more or less fell until the night of the 12th, when the ground was well soaked. Since then it has been very dry, with increasing heat, and now rain is needed as much as ever apparently. The sun is very powerful, with slight indications that more rain may come soon. While the wheat yield around Tientsin is very poor, reports indicate that for the entire province of Chihli the yield is about up to the average crop.

Following in the line of the Imperial edict, we understand that instructions are being issued to the high provincial authorities to the effect that proclamations are to be posted wherever there is a Christian church or chapel, commanding the observance of the Treaty stipulations. It may be that missionaries will be called upon to give information in regard to where they have centres of work, and the nature of that work, which all should be willing to do. It may also be necessary in some cases for the missionary to apply to the Governor of his province in order to secure the posting of such proclamation, but the application is not likely to be refused.

There is a remarkable correspondence between the recent riots in the south and the one at Tientsin many years ago. Both found their origin and force in the anti-foreign feeling.

The bridges, therefore, must be made of great strength, and the engineers, to do the work as it should be done, will require actual, not merely virtual, control. If not the bridging of these rivers will not only take a very long time to complete, but will cost the Government full double as much as it otherwise would.

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distinctly auferous in appearance, and there can be no doubt that Archut has a very "soft" thing on his side about the development of the mines in a business-like manner. There are several other gold-fields in Formosa besides those at Patow. They have been worked, partially only, in the most primitive manner, and for some years have been practically abandoned by order of the Governor, who desired to have the quartz-mines worked on Government account, or by Chinese companies to be situated in Shanghai, Amoy and Canton. What with plantine, coal, gold and iron mining, silk and wheat cultivation, tea production, railways, camphor, and camphor-wood, there can be no doubt that Formosa if placed under the full and untrammeled control of a progressive Governor like Liu Ming-chuan will develop rapidly, and export and import four or five times as much as heretofore.

Liu was continually hampered by "Instructions" framed by a crowd of old fogies in Peking who knew next to nothing about this island, and he was robbed right and left by the protégés of Peking magnates who were constantly being sent down to him to find "jobs" for. These friends of Peking officials are a curse throughout China, and they are as unprincipled as they are degraded and vicious. Taking all things into consideration it is little wonder that H. E. became sick and tired of Formosa, and repeatedly pressed the Emperor for permission to "throw up the sponge."

KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

I am told by the Chinese, who get their information from the *Yamins*, that the regiment of soldiers here has been sent to the capital of the province and a new regiment from that city has replaced them. The reason given for the change is that in case of any trouble arising the men of the regiment here could not be depended upon, because many of them are natives of the place and have families residing here.

Very stringent measures are being taken here; at all the inns the guests have to register their names, ages, and addresses. After the second watch of the night no one is permitted to pass along the streets without a lantern.

A couple of evenings ago there was some trouble near the Lungkai creek on account of the early closing of the opium shops by order of the officials. A rowdy crowd collected and became noisy and demonstrative. The whole of the officials, including the Tao-tai, Hsien, Chenthal and Erhfu, turned out and kept the peace. I am told that the soldiers sleep every night with their straw sandals on and arms at hand ready to be called in a moment. I have not been to any of the camps to verify these statements. Some of the native preachers returning from their usual work in the country report that the wildest rumours are going the round. Strangers from distant places and speaking strange dialects go about urging people to rebellion and then pass on without giving any name or address. Human anti-Christian placards are being distributed through the country villages and cities. Everybody is talking about the Kolao Hui, and I am told that a great many members of this Society exist here and that they are diligent in obtaining additions to their fraternity.

The continual passing and repassing of foreign gunboats, and the noise of the salutes, terrifies some of the innocent inhabitants, many of whom have removed their effects to the country for safety. Some of the Chinese, on the contrary, are defiant and say they are ready to fight. China's "1,000 steam men-of-war" (?) can easily overcome any forces the foreigners may bring to bear.

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guiding them. Is it not our duty to avoid as far as possible those things that can excite suspicion?—Here again the "Tientsin Massacre" gives us an object lesson. The day previous to that event, some of the Chinese officials desired to inspect the orphanage so as to put forth an authoritative proclamation and allay suspicion. Such inspection was denied them, and we know the result, one that might have been avoided in all probability but for this.

A foreign official has suggested the propriety of a rule being adopted that no child be received into any orphanage or other foreign benevolent institution that is not old enough to give a clear account of itself. This appears to be, we course, amongst a people who are easily persuaded to believe anything, with or without reason. Certainly all classes of foreigners should only be too willing to do all in their power to assist in the difficult task of preserving peace and order. And let all things be "open and above board" that there shall be no occasion for suspicion. We cannot expect the Chinese to take our word that all is right; let them see it to be so, and so will an important handle be removed from the grasp of the evil-disposed.

N. C. Daily News.

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The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE: NO. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1891.

[16]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS. 600,000. EQUAL TO.....\$833,333.33 RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: LEE SING, Esq. LO YEKU MOON, Esq. LO TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST, Hongkong, 1st December, 1891.

[16]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER-MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of *The Hongkong Telegraph*.

R. FRASER-SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1891.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have, this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & CO., Hongkong, 13th June, 1891.

[16]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as MERCHANT and GENERAL

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Bills of EXCHANGE, LETTERS of CREDIT, forwards Bills for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Intimations.

"CAMPHYLENE"
A NEW DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE, INSECTICIDE, AND ANTIMICROBE.

A powerful and effective Non-poisonous and Non-corrosive Disinfectant for use in Sick Rooms, for fumigating Clothing, Bed Linen, &c. and for general use as an agreeable indoor Disinfectant for Closets, Lavatories, Sinks, &c.

It has a pleasant smell, and is similar to Camphor as regards its property of evaporation. The warmer the weather or climate the more effective is its action.

Prevents Moth in Clothes, Furs, Carpets, &c. Drives away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other Insects.

Camphylene to suit its various uses is manufactured in several forms, viz.:—Balls, Solid Blocks, and Powder.

The Balls and Solid Blocks are Sold in Tins at 50 Cents, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each. The Powder in Tins at 50 Cents, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

The largest sizes are the cheapest in proportion.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.
Sole Agents for.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND MANILA.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI,
24, Nanlin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA,
14, Escorial.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON,
Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,
8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

27th April, 1891. [632]

NOTICE.
THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Agents No. 6, Ice House Lane, on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year 1890, ending 31st December, 1890.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891. [632]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FURTHER CALL at the rate of 5s per Share (upon the Company's Shares of New Issue £25 at present paid up) will be made on the 10th instant.

Shareholders are requested to arrange for their ship to accompany their remittance in order that the necessary endorsement may be made.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [643]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager, 2nd and the completion of the Bank's Permanent Office, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of £2 per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

L. DOWNEY.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1891. [643]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1891, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The CLOSURE BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 18th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [613]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS will take place (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, the 11th July, commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 300 and 400 yards. Usual conditions.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 2.45 p.m. to convey competitors.

J. ANDERSON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1891. [613]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of One Share in this COMPANY, numbered 1365, standing in the Register in the name of Messrs. DUNN, MELVILLE & CO., having been LOST, notice is hereby given that a new certificate for the said one share will be issued fourteen days hence, and that the original certificate, unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [613]

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to putchasters at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and Large Orders.

Mr. KORBIN RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer to the Local Government Board, London, says:—

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [613]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER, ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ADWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [612]

JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.

CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.

Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"

And an "Arithmetick" for Engineers, £5.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [612]

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1891. [612]

NOTICE.

W. S. MARTEL,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1891. [612]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG, T. L. FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,

Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly

assistant to Dr. Rogers,

HAS REMOVED

TO THE MARINE HOUSE,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE,

Hongkong, 7th March, 1891. [601]

EPILEPSY.

Sufferers from cramps and nervous

dissibility are surely cured by an appre-

ved and absolutely unequalled method.

Treatment by letter. Send full account

of symptoms and address, inclosing

postage stamp for answer.

OFFICE SANITAS

57, Boulevard de Strasbourg.

PARIS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager

2nd and the completion of the Bank's Per-

manent Office, the PAYMENT of the SECOND

CALL of £2 per Share has been POSTPONED

until FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

L. DOWNEY.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1891. [601]

For Sale.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

Sole Agents in

Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.

WATERBURY WATCH

Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers.

Stainless E.—\$2.70 each.

Stainless J.—\$4.75 each.

Stainless L.—\$4.75 each.

Reduction of price to be made on an order for

more than a dozen.

Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.

No. 3, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Hongkong, and July, 1891. [619]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND

HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE

ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR

HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE

STRaits SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA,

NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND

KOREA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

Published by

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Price 3 DOLLARS.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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